I. Questions with respect to Soviet nuclear weaponry and nuclear capability.

What was the total megatonnage of nuclear weapons in 1961?

What is the total megatonnage of nuclear weapons now?

What are the future parobabilities for both weapons megatonnage and amount of nuclear materials to be produced?

How many nuclear warheads are there for ICBM's now?
What is their megatonnage each?
How many are there in the stockpile?
How much megatonnage each?

How many nuclear warheads are there on IRBM/MRBM's now?
What is the megatonnage each?
How many are in stockpile?
What megatonnage each?

How many bombers do they have?
What tonnage payload in weapons each?
What megatonnage each?
How many nuclear weapons for bombers in stockpile?
What megatonnage each?

Does the present USSR bomber force consist of

900 Badgers with 20,000 pounds capacity?
120 Bisons with 20,000 pounds capacity?
100 Bears with 40,000 pounds capacity?
25+ Blinders with 12,000 pounds capacity?
What are correct numbers and capacities?
What are ranges with and without refueling?

How many nuclear warheads are there on SLBM's now?

What is megatonnage each?
How many are in stockpile?

How many cruise missiles are on surface vessels?

What megatonnage each?
How many in stockpile?
What megatonnage each?

What is total megatonnage for each category?
What is total megatonnage?

What weapons will USSR make from nuclear materials now being produced?
How many?
What megatonnage?

Will the USSR production of nuclear material be sufficient to include whatever ABM System you believe they are constructing?
How many weapons will be available for this system, what megatonnage?

What are the ranges, c.e.p.'s, radius of destruction by fire, probable damage caused by radioactivity, probability of successful operation and cost for each of the weapons?

What is the maximum weight USSR has been able to put into orbit on one blast-off?

What is megatonnage equivalent?
What is maximum weight you expect USSR to be able to achieve?
What is megatonnage equivalent?
How many launching pads do they have other than ICBM? Where? What capability?

What is USSR doing about orbital weapons?

Is USSR doing further development on ICBM's? What?

How many missiles, with what size warhead have been given by USSR to Soviet bloc countries? Anticipated?

What are present and anticipated nuclear capibilities of other countries?

II. Questions with respect to Soviet ABM effort.

What are the technical details of the ABM sites believed to be in the USSR?

What are the points on which all agree - and what are the points on which there is a difference of opinion? Who holds which opinions?

How much have the Soviets spent on their ABM system to date?

On January 15, 1966, didn't Charles M. Herzfeld, Director for ARPA tell a European Study Commission that the U.S. argument against deployment of ABM's (that it would accelerate an arms race) was "put to the Russians at least three Pugwash Conferences ago. On the first two occasions the Russians did not even understand the argument that there might be an advantage in not having the defenses; the third time they said it was too late."? If not, what did he say?

There have been many references in statements and in the press to the tendency of the Russians to concentrate on defensive weapons instead of offensive weapons. Are there any creditable evidence now which indicates whether this is so?

How do you evaluate the following statements:

Marshal Sokolovsky in Military Strategy (p. 237) states that attainment of qualitative and quantitative superiority was set as one of the "most important problems in organizing and developing the forces." Establishing superiority over the enemy in modern weaponry was the material prerequisite for victory.

Marshal Malinovsky in a 1962 pamphlet published by the Soviet Ministry of Defense wrote "The most characteristic feature of the present stage of development in Soviet military doctrine is the fact that it rests on the superiority of the Armed Forces of the USSR over the armies of the most powerful countries of capitalism, both in military technical resources, and from the morale and battle standpoint. This superiority and the just goals of our Armed Forces give us a firm confidence that in a future war . . . the victory will be won by us."

Bondarenko, in Military . . . "Kom, voor. sil. published in 1966 in the Communist of the Armed Forces stated that "military technical superiority along with moral-political superiority is one of the most important factors in our time for the reliable defense of the country . . . . The significance of military factors themselves, in particular military-technical superiority over the enemy has grown in contemporary circumstances as never before." Achieving military-technical superiority is a constant process and "the stern dialectics of development are that the struggle for superiority must be waged continually . . ." "military-technical superiority is such a correlation of quantity and quality of military equipment and weapons, of the degree of troop training in using them and also of the effectiveness of the organizational structure of the army, that the given side has the advantage before a real or potential enemy and can defeat him . . ." Soviet superiority is derived from mobile Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles and from Soviet advances in space technology. Soviet science has created weapons new in principle "secretly nutured in scientific research bureaus and construction collectives."